

Peace propaganda initiated by the President is admitted to be different from the old school methods of former diplomats. The Ambassador has instituted a new form of diplomacy during the critical stage of the world war and his government is so proud of it that it has directed him to continue it.

ADVISE TO ENTENTE.

Limit Peace Terms, Say Berlin Papers to Enemies.

Berlin, via London, Jan. 3.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, discussing "peace terms which Germany will not accept," says: "If peace terms are concluded to-day, the Entente Allies must renounce all their plans for conquest and Russia must give up her idea of conquering Constantinople, the Balkans, Galicia and the parts of Prussia inhabited by Poles. France must renounce Alsace-Lorraine and Serbia must give up the idea of taking over the southwestern part of Austria-Hungary. The Entente Powers must agree to certain guarantees on behalf of Germany and her Allies, especially in the east and south. Great Britain must perhaps even grant freedom of the seas."

The newspaper adds that after such a peace, or perhaps before, the Entente would be badly rent and the whole system on which the European policy has been built for the last twelve years would collapse.

Says Neither Side Is Winner.

Forwards, the Socialist organ, argues that so long as neither side is able to gain a decisive victory the only way out is through peace, but that peace must be based on a realistic basis, and it remains the task of the neutrals to find a suitable basis for this.

"Now that President Wilson has enlisted his own country's authority in behalf of peace," it continues, "he cannot abandon the efforts at peace, and he has the best prospects for realizing his purpose which is to bring about peace. He knows how to avail himself of the growing peace sentiments of the European peoples. If he is willing to exert pressure on the neutrals, he will be able to reach the Central Powers, and it would be a meritorious act if he could convince the Entente that even the most peaceful part of the German people cannot accept them as judges."

Rejected by Whole People.

"Hatred, revenge and greed of conquest are not the basis of a new international legal status upon which the temple of peace may rest securely, and the entire German people reject the Entente Powers in the office of Judge Arbitrator."

In general, the Entente answer is regarded as the stiffest and most brusque possible, coming in the form of a humiliating ultimatum before seen in an international document. All the newspapers agree that the only answer the Central Powers can give is a refusal to accept the terms. The Central Powers are continuing until the last, a themselves sue for peace. Only a few newspapers see even a faint hope that peace may be attainable within a reasonable time. The Entente plans of conquest and the crushing of Germany for ever are seen in the international document. All the newspapers agree that the only answer the Central Powers can give is a refusal to accept the terms. The Central Powers are continuing until the last, a themselves sue for peace. Only a few newspapers see even a faint hope that peace may be attainable within a reasonable time. The Entente plans of conquest and the crushing of Germany for ever are seen in the international document.

WILL GIVE TERMS.

British Reply to Inform Wilson What Is Acceptable.

London, Jan. 4 (Thursday).—Reuters' Telegram Company publishes the following concerning the reply of the Entente Allies to President Wilson's recent note suggesting that the belligerents state their terms of peace.

"The document is still undergoing slight modification of the draft and will not be published until a day or two after it is in the hands of the President."

"The note will be more positive than the reply to Germany and is expected to indicate in more precise terms the preliminary conditions upon which the Allies are prepared to negotiate. In going over the ground of the responsibility for the war it is likely that the neutral states will emphasize the only possible terms for peace, thus contrasting sharply the German note, which purports to be a negative character."

Parallel Here in '60s.

The *Times* prints a long editorial under the title "Neutral Opinion," which refers particularly to the civil war, and points out that the neutral states are changed in favor of the North after the emancipation proclamation. The editorial concludes: "The friends of the North," says Bancroft, "felt that they had theretofore a cause to lead, while the advocates of the South were reduced to silence and to shame. We are convinced that the ends for which the Allies are fighting to-day are as high and sacred as those for which Americans fought and died two generations ago. They are the same, the sacred ends, the assured supremacy of right, freedom and law. We believe if their true character could be brought home to the American masses, American opinion would support them as warmly as British and French opinion supported emancipation in 1863."

Attitude of Neutrals.

"The wise and dignified attitude of the Spanish Government in refusing to associate itself with President Wilson's peace move, the significant attitude of Holland and the principal republics of South America show that neutrals are not all inclined to follow President Wilson's ill-considered lead. His note, however, affords a great opportunity of laying before Americans our aims in words which they cannot fail to understand. We trust the opportunity will be made the most of, so that the contrast between our aims and the aims of our enemies may stand out clear and clear in American eyes, as the contrast between the cause of freedom and the cause of bondage stood in our eyes when Lincoln invoked the considered judgment of mankind upon his liberating edict."

Commenting on Washington despatches to the effect that President Wilson is determined to press his efforts to bring about peace, the *Westminster Gazette* said:

"The notion that the American President is a purely academic person who launches literary essays on the world without preparation beforehand or consideration of the next step if probable consequences follow is a dangerous delusion which may seriously lead us astray if it is not abandoned. For good or evil, we have to realize the President's position of great power, and if he has the American people behind him we are bound to treat him as a very serious factor at this stage of the war. If, as is suggested, he is taking steps to get his action ratified by a resolution of the Senate, we should have to take that as a definite intimation that he means to go on in spite of our reply. But whatever we do, whatever our propositions may be, it is high time that we took the American situation seriously and were ready with a definite policy in regard to it."

HOUSE PAVES WAY FOR 'LEAK' INQUIRY

Wood's Resolution Goes to Committee, Which Will Report in Ten Days.

BERNARD BARUCH NAMED

Rumor Connects Him With Wall Street Tip, Says Bennett of New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—After a lively parliamentary skirmish in which administration leaders were put to rout, the House of Representatives paved the way to-day for an investigation of the recent "peace leak" which turned Wall Street upside down.

A resolution brought up by Representative Wood of Indiana, embodying the charges of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, was held by Speaker Clark to a matter of the highest privilege because "in derogation of the dignity of the House." It was referred to the Committee on Rules with directions to report upon it within ten days.

Immediately afterward a meeting of the committee was called for to-morrow morning. Witnesses will be summoned to give whatever evidence they have concerning the alleged "leak" and to point the way for the investigation committee to follow.

For the first time since the "leak" has been the subject of discussion in Congress the name of at least one person was mentioned in connection with it.

Bennet Tells of Rumor.

Replying to a demand made by Representative Garrett, for facts and names, Representative Bennett, New York, said: "I will state to the gentleman from Tennessee what the rumor is. The rumor is that Mr. Bernard Baruch, a member of the Council of National Defense, was the man who was responsible for this information on Wall Street."

Mr. Bennett's statement started the Democratic members of the Rules Committee, including Representative Henry, the chairman, who had sought in vain to block consideration of the resolution. The committee leaders were obviously taken by surprise when Mr. Bennett's statement was made. Curious and other leaders of the minority, called upon the resolution and demanded consideration on the ground that it reflected on the membership of the House and was therefore a question of the highest privilege.

The chief antagonists in the parliamentary skirmish over the point of order were arrayed according to party lines. Representatives Mann, Gardner and Wood, led the fight for consideration of the resolution. Representatives Henry, Garrett and Fitzgerald upheld the point of order made against it.

Gardner Is Vehement.

Representative Gardner was particularly vehement. "I know there was a leak," he declared, "and if I were a member of the House, I would ask each one of them whom they had told about that coming action of that note. I would find out which stenographer told the dictation, which typewriter transcribed it, and I would find out where that leak came from."

"Not only is it rumored," continued Mr. Gardner, "but it is so, that there is a leak, and the stock market showed it. Whether it was on the floor of this House or in the Executive department I do not know. That is not a question of belief. That is a question of fact. I say it is so."

Representative Henry, chairman of the Rules Committee, who declared in his opening remarks that Mr. Lawson's charges were a mirage, sought in vain to head off the minority. "There is nothing that approaches any kind of a leak," he said. "It is all a trap set to date. I called on the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Wood, to-day to give me one name, one date, one fact in regard to the things charged in his resolution."

"For three hours," Mr. Henry added, "I asked Mr. Lawson to give me the names and the dates to give them to either one of the members of the Committee on Rules, and he could not give me a single name, and then I said: 'If I call this committee together will you give me the names and dates?' He said: 'I cannot, but I can tell, though, how they can find out.' This brought uproarious laughter from the Republican side."

Speaker's Decision.

The debate continued in this trend for some time, but in the end Speaker Clark ruled that as the charges were derogatory of the integrity of the House the point of order was to be considered a matter of the highest privilege and therefore in order.

"In this particular case," said the Speaker, "Mr. Lawson charges by the plainest implication that at least a majority of both the House and Senate have been engaged in illegal and disgraceful speculation growing out of information they had no business to get in the first place, and if they did get it they had no moral right to act on it. The chair thinks that this charge by Mr. Lawson is in derogation of the dignity of the House."

Republican members of the committee will see to it that the proposal for an investigation gets thorough consideration. The minority members, said one of them to-day, "will not permit this to be a whitewash affair. Thomas W. Lawson of Boston and others will be summoned before the committee, under authority conferred upon it by the House late to-day, to tell what they know."

The Democrats still contend that no ground for an investigation will be disclosed. They profess to believe that neither Mr. Lawson nor any one else will be able to present any facts which may be made the basis for an investigation.

The mention of the name of Bernard Baruch, the New York financier, in connection with the "leak" charges coming at the climax of the stormy debate in the House was little short of sensational. The dramatic leaders who had up to this time ridiculed the Lawson charges, alleging that he was merely a seer after notoriety, changed their tactics but without success.

Mr. Baruch was one of the largest contributors to the Democratic campaign fund. Statements filed in the office of the Clerk of the House show that he gave \$10,000 on September 29, \$15,000 on October 5 and \$10,000 on November 13, after the campaign had closed.

LODGE SAYS WILSON NOTE AIDS GERMAN

Senator Leads a Vigorous Attack Against the Hitchcock Resolution.

REFUSES TO TAKE SIDES

Upper House Again Fails to Indorse Message to Belligerent Powers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Interest in the situation brought about by the President's peace step was transferred to the Senate to-day. Spurred on by the President, the Democrats battled to get an indorsement of his action and were as vigorously opposed by the Republicans, with the result that at the end of the second day of controversy over the resolution proposed by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Administration Senators had to admit that it might have to be withdrawn or abandoned.

Senator Lodge, Massachusetts, who led the attack upon it in the Senate to-day, said after the session that he believed the resolution was shelved. One of the President's closest friends in the Senate declared it was evident that the moral effect of the resolution, even if it passed, had been destroyed by what has already been said.

To meet the charge of the Administration leaders in the Senate that the Republicans are blocking peace moves, Senator Gallinger, leader of the Republicans and doublet acting with the advice and consent of his Republican colleagues, introduced a substitute as follows: "Resolved, That the Senate of the United States, in the interest of humanity and civilization express the sincere hope that peace between the warring nations of Europe may be consummated at an early date."

Substitute Resolution.

Senator Gallinger will offer his resolution at the proper time as a substitute for Mr. Hitchcock's. Either the latter resolution or something of the same purport will pass or nothing will pass, in the best opinion among the Senate leaders.

These Republicans will not consent to indorse what the President has done because, as Mr. Lodge explained to-day, to do so would be a dangerous policy. Mr. Lodge, who is a member of the Senate, said that the President's action was a general impression or general misinterpretation of the President's action. There should be a general belief that it was designed and timed so as to help Germany in obtaining peace at the moment she desired it, and on the terms she wished to impose.

"It is unusual, I think, for an Ambassador to approve or oppose the utterances and declarations of the President of the United States," Washington demanded the recall of Genet because of his public statements in opposition to the policies of Washington's Administration. President Cleveland demanded the recall of the British Minister because in a published private letter the Minister had advocated Mr. Cleveland's election. The demand was made within forty-eight hours after the note had been printed. I think.

"The practices of President Cleveland and Mr. Bayard, I know, are no longer in force, but I think they are still in force, saying that this utterance of the German Ambassador at this time was unusual and that I am justified in citing it as showing how President Wilson's note has been so misinterpreted on the very point which he disclaims. I regard that misinterpretation, which has come widely over the world, as presenting a very serious objection to our endorsing and approving it."

Lodge's Viewpoint.

Senator Lodge did not mince words to-day. He declared the note was in the interest of Germany, and with dramatic effect said that (Mr. Lodge) would not be put in the attitude of taking sides and certainly not against the President, who, he asserted, was fighting to preserve "human freedom and democracy against the aggressions of militarism and autocracy."

Mr. Lodge insisted in his argument that the world had a right to regard the President's note as a step to aid the German overture because the President's action had been approved by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador in Washington, in a statement given out December 24.

Senator Hitchcock opened the discussion with an earnest appeal for immediate action. He insisted that it was not a partisan question. "The very essence of the neutral nations is becoming difficult," he said. The Senator from Nebraska admitted that there might be two opinions in the Senate as to the President's suggestion, but said he "cannot bring myself to believe that there is any real objection to his action. The nations are far apart and there is an effort to bring them nearer together. It is the first step in that direction."

Mr. Hitchcock insisted that President Wilson had "not gone as far as Theodore Roosevelt did during the Russo-Japanese war."

"He has not asked the warring nations to stop the war," the Senator continued. "He has asked simply for the possible terms on which peace can be discussed. If Roosevelt's steps were justified how much more are President Wilson's efforts when the very essence of the neutral nations is becoming difficult."

Senator Hoke Smith urged immediate action in the interest of peace, and Senator Borah retorted that the President did not claim for his effort that it was a move for peace on the other hand, he expressly disclaimed it.

Senator Lodge's Speech.

Senator Lodge's speech was followed with profound interest. The importance of this resolution cannot be exaggerated," said Senator Lodge. "It projects Congress into the field of foreign negotiations. It also projects Congress into the field of international politics and it involves us in the affairs of Europe. The United States still does not know what President Wilson's note to the belligerent Powers actually means."

Senator Lodge then read the various statements made by Secretary Lansing interpreting the note. "The resolution does not state that we ask peace in the interest of humanity," continued Mr. Lodge. "It makes the Senate give the most absolute approval and indorsement to the President's note. Therefore it makes it necessary that we consider what that note means, to what it commits the United States before we act."

No Connection With Terms.

"This resolution commits us to demand from the warring nations a statement of terms upon which they will make peace. With these terms as the way stands, we have no national or legal connection. The causes of the war do not touch the national interest, and it involves us only the interests of sentiment or humanity."

"It is to be remembered that Congress is acting on a matter of great seriousness. It cannot be content to act on a mere clamor for peace."

CZAR'S ENTIRE LINE IS IN GRAVE DANGER

Teutons Aim at Turning Front on Sereth, in Moldavia.

GREAT BATTLE IS NEAR

Mackensen's Men Are Reported to Have Smashed Macin Bridgehead.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A great battle that is likely to decide the Rumanian campaign and may have a serious effect on the whole 1,000 mile Russian front on the Black Sea to the Gulf of Riga is about to begin.

The Russians and Rumanians have been forced back until they stand now upon the line of the Sereth, on which will be made the great trial of strength with the victorious Teutons. Upon a successful Russo-Rumanian defense hinges the fate of Moldavia.

A step toward turning the Sereth line was made to-day when, according to Berlin, Gen. Sakharoff's Russians were swept almost from their last footing in the Dobruja. The towns of Macin and Jijila, in northwestern Dobruja, across the Danube from the important city of Braila, fell to the attacking Bulgars.

Petrograd Denies Report.

The official Russian statement denies this specifically, however, saying that the Bulgars attacked repeatedly throughout the day near Macin. They were repulsed every time, however, and "hastily retired," according to the Russian statement.

Though the capture of the towns of Macin and Jijila does not endanger the conquest of the Rumanian bridgehead position covering the Danube bank opposite Braila, it leaves but little more of that position in the hands of Gen. Sakharoff. A belated Bulgarian statement describes the storming yesterday of Russian positions on Hills 364 and 197, after which the Russians retreated to a strongly fortified position only 200 yards in front of Macin itself.

The Russians made a desperate fight to hold the bridgehead positions, it is announced officially. The fighting in the swampy region of this part of the Dobruja was most violent, and every foot won was dearly bought.

Cross Into Moldavia.

By winning more victories in a series of attacks along the front from the Carpathians to the Danube the Teutons have crossed the southern boundary of Moldavia and now stand before the Rumanian front. The Russian Rumanians purpose to make their final stand. Their positions before Focani and Braila, which screen Galatz, are under Teuton fire.

The result of the fighting of the next few days will tell whether the Teuton drive can be stopped at this point or whether Braila and Focani are to fall and a retreat is to be made beyond the Sereth.

Unless the Teuton advance can be stopped within the next few days the whole Russian front will be in grave danger. The front in Moldavia, constituting the left wing of the whole Russian front, is the weakest point. If it were turned the whole Russian line would have to fall back and Galicia, the Bukovina and all the Austrian soil between the Carpathians and the Danube would have to be abandoned.

The German Report.

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Front of Archduke Joseph.—Strong hostile attacks against Mount Faltir, a Russian fortress, have been repulsed. The Archduke's army has won a series of victories against the Rumanian front. The statement says that the German army has won a series of victories against the Rumanian front.

196 ALLIED WARSHIPS SUNK.

Of These 125 Were British, Says Overseas News Agency.

Berlin, via wires, Jan. 3.—"Including the French battleship *Gaulois*, sunk by a German submarine," says an Overseas News Agency statement to-day, "196 hostile warships, including torpedo boats and submarines, of a total tonnage of 750,000, have been sunk since the beginning of the war. Of these 125 vessels were British, of a total of 565,200 tons."

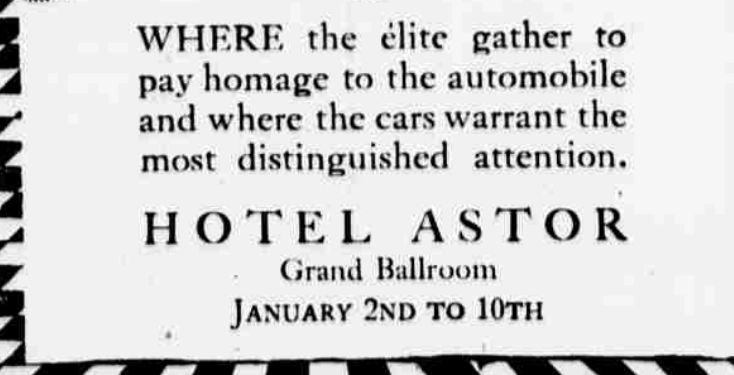
"The total losses of Entente warships exceed the total tonnage of the warships of France at the beginning of the war. Auxiliary cruisers and ships of special type that have been lost are not included in the figures given."

NORWAY FEARS COAL FAMINE.

British Prohibition of Export Causes Serious Situation.

CHRISTIANIA, via London, Jan. 3.—Only the British Loran here and the Norwegian fishing steamer which supply fuel to England are exempted from the British Government's prohibition against the export of coal to Norway. Dissatisfaction with Norway's method of carrying out the prohibition has been expressed by the British Government and her failure to fulfil certain other provisions of the agreement with Great Britain are said to be responsible for her position.

It is feared that the British action may bring about a coal famine, and the Norwegian Cabinet is considering the next step in what is regarded as a serious situation.



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WHERE the elite gather to pay homage to the automobile and where the cars warrant the most distinguished attention.

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JANUARY 2ND TO 10TH

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MEMORANDUM

Owner of the Cadillac, 83-731 N.Y.

Below is a sketch I made of your rear tires equipped with *Fire Chains* as your car stood in the rain Wednesday morning on 5th Avenue in front of the Hanan Shoe Shop.

I congratulate you on your wisdom in appreciating that *Fire Chains* are the only dependable safeguard against skidding.

Yours for Safety,
J.O.L.

I am mailing you a copy of the American Chain Company's beautiful 1917 Art Calendar.



83-731 N.Y.

COL. J. H. FOOTE PROMOTED.

Major-Gen. O'Ryan and Brig-Gen. Dyer of the State's forces, has decided to promote to the rank of commander of the Fourth Brigade the genial Colonel of the "Fighting Fourteenth."

There will be a big time in the Fourteenth's annals, in Eighth avenue, when Col. Foote receives from Albany official commission as Brigadier-General. He will succeed Brig-Gen. Keady, who was retired last August when he reached the age limit for service in the National Guard.

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At the American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

At Unrestricted Public Sale This (Thurs.), Friday and Saturday Afternoons at 2:30 o'clock

Mr. Thomas B. Clarke's

Remarkable Collection of Beautiful Ancient Pottery Vases

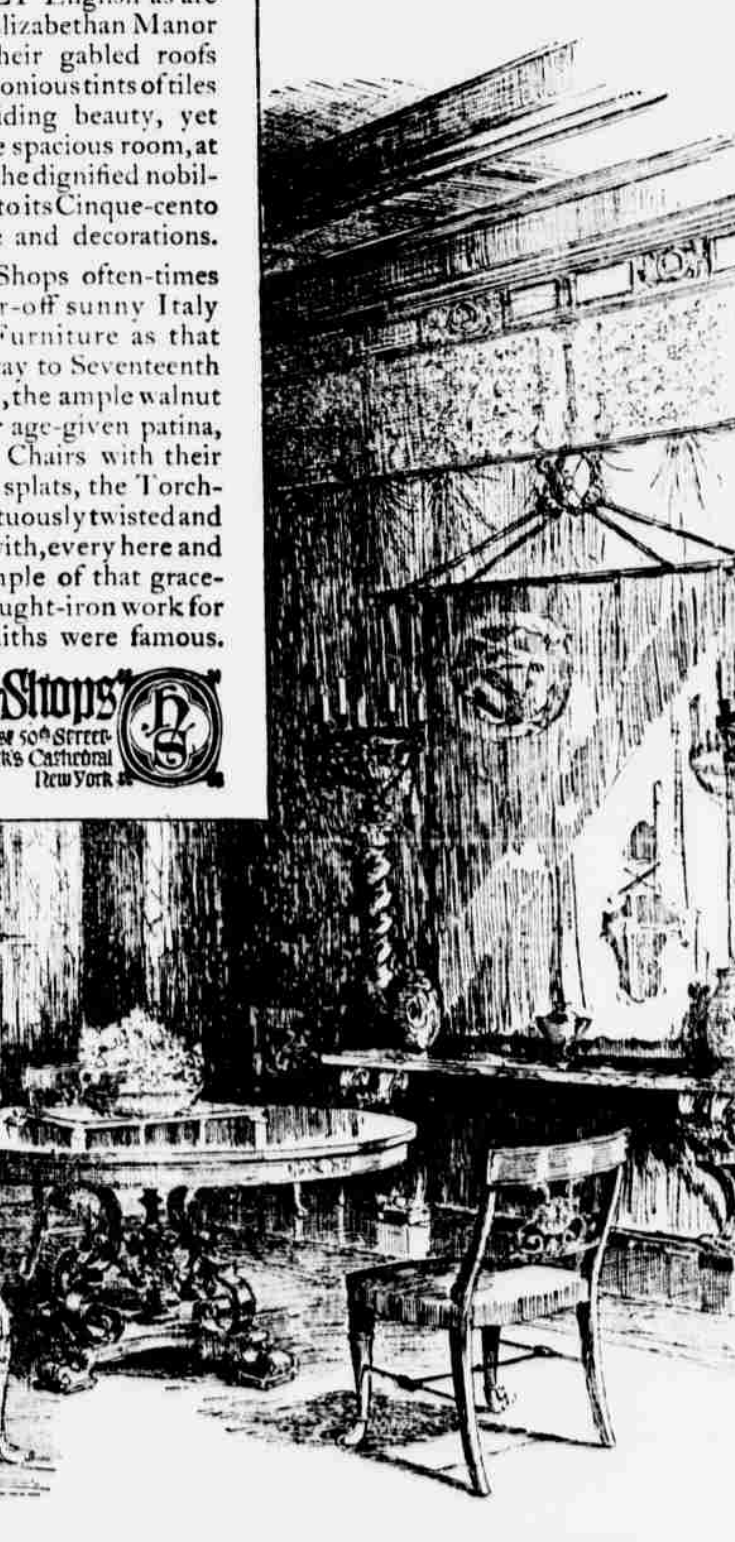
ALSO TO BE SOLD THIS EVENING AT 8:15 Views of New York and Other Cities Line Engravings, Colored Lithographs

The sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernot, of AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York

Italian Furniture at the Hampton Shops

TYPICALLY English as are those old Elizabethan Manor Houses, their gabled roofs rich with the harmonious tints of tiles weathered to abiding beauty, yet within is often one spacious room, at least, which owes the dignified nobility of its character to its Cinque-cento Italian Furniture and decorations.

The Hampton Shops often-times receives from far-off sunny Italy precisely such Furniture as that which found its way to Seventeenth Century England, the ample walnut Tables with their age-given patina, the wide backed Chairs with their curiously carved splats, the Torchers with their tortuously twisted and gilded columns, with every here and there, some example of that gracefully scrolled wrought-iron work for which Italian smiths were famous.



Hampton Shops

18 East 50th Street, facing St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York